cartridges, &c.

The steamers Philadelphia, Mount Vernon,
Powhatan, Baltimore, Ice Boat, Resolute, and
several small tug-boats, are now at the yard,
fully armed, and ready to start at a moment's

THE FOURTH CONNECTICUT REGIMENT. This regiment left New York yesterday morning, and is expected to arrive in a special train

VISIT TO THE NAVY YARD .- The President yesterday evening visited the navy yard, and was received with a salute of twenty-one guns.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT .- This fine regiment, under Colonel Butterfield, since their return from Virginis, have been stationed at their old quarters, "Camp Anderson," in Frank-lin square. The afternoon parades, which take place at six o'clock, attract a very large num-ber of spectators to witness their drill. The regiment now numbers about twelve hundred men, among whom the strictest military discipline prevails. One of the most attractive features of the parade is the performances of Withers's Excelsior Band, which has been enwithers's Excelsion Band, which has been engaged as the band of the regiment. A new piece, composed by Withers, entitled the "Drum Corps Polka," in which the excellent drum corps of the regiment, under Major Smith, takes quite an important part, is performed every after-noon, and never fails to draw forth the heart iest applause from the crowd in attendance with whom it is becoming very popular.

The seventy-first regiment, which has been quartered at the navy yard since their arrival, and who have done so much service, both on land and as guards on the steamers, have a dress parade at six o'clock every afternoon, which is attended by a large number of ladies and gen-tlemen. Dodsworth's excellent band gives con certs every evening, in front of the Colonel's quarters, from seven to nine o'clock, which are ery popular with the numerous attendants.

Over the River.—The health of the men at the various encampments, considering the oppressive state of the weather, continues re-

oppressive state of the weather, continues remarkably good.

At "Camp Corcoran," the sixty-ninth New York regiment is still busily engaged in working upon the entrenchments, which they expect to have completed in a day or two.

The New Jersey regiments are still pushing along the immense line of fortifications lying to the south and west of Columbia Springs. The earth works now loom up to a height that make them a prominent object in the river for make them a prominent object in the river for a long distance. Some big 32-pounders and other guns have been taken to the other end of the Long Bridge, and dropped along the road and they will soon be conveyed to the entrench-ments and mounted. The road (Alexandria turnpike and railroad) will be bridged over at the point where the entrenchments strike it.

GONE INTO CAMP .- The second Michigan regiment, Col. Israel B. Richardson, left their regiment, col. Israel B. Bichardson, let their quarters in the Inauguration Ball Room yes-terday afternoon, and proceeded to the heights about three miles above Georgetown, overlooking Virginia, where they went into an encamp

REVIEW BY THE PRESIDENT .- Yesterday at ternoon, the President and the Secretary of State reviewed the following regiments at the Executive Mansion: Seventy ninth New York, (Highlanders,) Colonel Cameron; second Michigau, Colonel Richardson; nineteenth N. Y. (Cayuga county,) Colonel Clark; first Ohio, Colonel McCook; second Ohio, Colonel Wilson. The regiments made a splendid display, and attracted much attention. After passing in re view before the President, the column separated and the regiments marched through many of our principal streets before proceeding to their

A RAILWAY TO THE STEAMBOAT WHARF.— The railway laid some years since by the Alexandria Railroad Company has been repaired, and a switch constructed on Sixth street, from Maryland avenue to the wharf, where connection is made by boat with Alexandria. A train of cars has been run several times from the depot to the wharf. The road between Sixth street and the Long Bridge is being repaired but it is not yet certain whether the cars will be run across the bridge, as the draws will have to be strengthened.

HAVELOCES .- Mr. Frederick W. Seward, As sistant Secretary of State, has furnished the ladies of the Fitth Ward with material for have-locks for the Garibaldi Guard, which they are manufacturing into those useful articles with

ARREST OF JOHN R. MINOR .- John R. Mi ARREST OF JOHN R. MINOR.—John R. Minor was arrested near Benning's Bridge on Monday afternoon, on the charge of various of fences, the principal one of which is, being concerned in the robbery of the farm of 'Mr. Vanderwerken, in Virginia, some weeks since. He was released on his parole of honor until yesterday morning, when he was examined at the jail before Justice Donn and Capt. Starr. Several witnesses not being present, the examination was continued to this morning. Minor was formerly the jailor, having succeeded Robert Ball some years since, and latterly has been residing in Fairfax county, Virginia.

FOR WASHINGTON .- The Government has or dered the first regiment of cavalry and the second regiment of dragoons, of the regular army, to Washington. They lately left Leavenworth, Kansas, for the east.

Texts.-About one hundred tents, manufac tured in Baltimore for army use, arrived here yesterday morning per rail.

TEAMSTERS.—Fifty Baltimoreans were yesterday employed by Major Belger, and brought to Washington, to act as teamsters to the advancing columns of the army. Those accustomed to the management of horses, and or good character, were selected.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, a member of the third Maine regiment accidentally shot himself in the hand, with a breech-loading pistol, in the armory of the Slemmer Guards, on Seventh atreet. The ball flattened itself against the bones of his hand, yet, strange to say, the

DROWNED.—Yesterday afternoon about six o'clock, Benjamin Kelly, a son of Mr. Samue Kelly, aged about thirteen years, was drowned in the Potomac near the Monument. He was in company with several other boys bathing, went over his depth, and before he could be rescued was drowned. At a late hour last evening the body had not been recovered. The deceased was an interesting and promising lad, and was much esteemed by all who knew him.

RUNAWAY SLAVES. - The "contraband" slaves of the adjoining counties seem to have took the notion that by leaving their owners and placing themselves under the protection of the troops, that they may get their freedom; but such is not the case, for within the last day or two, some six or eight runaways, who were found loitering about the camps, have been found loitering about the camps, have been brought in and committed to jail. The most of them are from Maryland, and will be delivered to their owners, but those from Virginia will have

THE CONCERT LAST EVENING .- The concert of the pupils of the second and third district schools, at the Smithsonian, last evening, unactions, at the Smithsonian, has evening, un-der the direction of Professor Daniel, was largely attended, and passed of with great celat. Many of the pieces were rapturously encored. The universal wish of the audience was, that such concerts could be more frequent

SERIOUS ACCIDENT .- On Monday afternoon, a little daughter of Mr. Leach, residing in Tenth street, between G and H, was standing on a chair, in the garden attached to the resi-dence, and, with a pair of scissors, gathering honeysuckle flowers, when the chair suddenly gave way, and the girl fell to the ground, the sharp points of the scissors penetrating her throat, and causing a dreadful wound, which was at first supposed to be fatal. Proper re storatives were promptly applied, and the little sufferer is now considered out of danger.

DISTRICT COURT .- The court met again yester day morning, but as there was no further busi-ness to occupy the attention of the court, and as Judge Dunlop was not ready to render his decision in the case of the "Tropic Wind," the court adjourned without day.

POLICE MATTERS-Before Justice Donn .- Matilda Wade was arrested for wickedly and ma-liciously breaking the doors and windows of a dwelling in the seventh ward. She was sent to

Charles Vancey, arrested by Policeman Waton for an assault and battery on Solomon God-

dard, was sent to jail for court.
William Russell was arrested by Policeman Yeatman for violating the corporation law by running backs upon the streets of the city without first complying with the licease law— he being a non-resident. There were two cases against him, and Mr. Wharton appeared as his counsel in each. Mr. W. argued that the defendant had committed no offence, as the Reg-ister had failed to give him requisite notice; and, further, that the law is unconstitutional, it tending to establish a monopoly in the city. The Justice gave judgment for \$50 fine in each

THE TROPIC WIND CASE.—The Argument of the District Attorney.—The following is the continuation of the argument of District Attorney Carrington in this case, from where we

left off yesterday.

I shall now proceed to state the six proposi-

answer them serialim:

They were as follows:

1. Hedenies the power of the President, under the Federal Constitution, to blockade any port, either foreign or domestic, without the authority of Congress.

2. He denies the power of the President, under the Constitution, to blockade domestic ports

without the sanction of Congress.

3. He denies the power of the President to suspend the treaty between this country and the Kingdom of Great Britain.

4. He maintains that blockade is a strictly belligerent right; that the Supreme Court has leaded that it is for the President Preside

decided that it is for the Executive to deter-mine whether war exists or not; his decision upon that question is conclusive—he has de-clared that the so-called Southern Confederacy is not in a state of war, but in a state of rebel-lion; therefore, by his own admission, he cannot, under the law of nations, exercise the right

5. That the evidence in this case does not show a violation of the blockade in question, or an intention on the part of the master of the vessel to disregard the authority of the Gov-

erament.

6. That if the court should conclude, from
the law and the evidence, to condemn the vessel, there can be no authority to condemn the
cargo, because, although the master of the vessel is the agent of the owners of the vessel, he
is not the agent of the owners of the cargo.

is not the agent of the owners of the cargo. I shall answer the two first propositions to-gether, because, if the President has the right to blockade domestic ports, a fortion he has the right to blockade foreign ports. The question is, Had he the right, under the cir stances, as they appear in evidence, to block-ade the ports of Richmond and Norfolk? I am asked, with emphasis, Where is this power given to the President? This, I am told, is a powers, and no such power is given to the President in the Consti-tution, where his powers are distinctly speci-fied and defined, either in express terms or by implication. I concede that this is a Govern-ment of limited powers, but maintain that the power necessary to carry to a del gated powers into execution exists by implication. It is idle into execution exists by in plication. It is idle to say that the President has certain delegated to say that he President has certain delegated powers under the Constitution, if you deny to him the implied power necessary to carry those delegated powers into execution. But I maintain that this power is given to the President, both by the letter and spirit of the Constitution. I refer to the third section of article is of the Constitution, where it is said the Presi dept shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed. Mark the language; it is a solemn injunction: "Take care that the laws be faithfully executed;" for upon the faithful execu-tion of the laws depends the existence of the Government, the perpetuity of the Republic, the freedom and happiness of the people, as the sad history of the present time mournfully illustrates. I refer also to his oath of office, by which he swears to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States. To take care that the laws are faithfully executed, is a duty which he owes to the present and the future. When, therefore, whilst Congress is not in session, certain parties in any section of the Confederacy, by fraud and deception, induce the people to resist by force the execution of the laws, until that forcible resistance amounts, either to resist that forcible resistance amounts cither to rebellion or civil war, he has the power under the Constitution to use all the means recognised by the law of nations for the suppression of that forcible resistance, the restoration of peace, and the faithful execution of the laws. It is

conceded that he has the right to employ mili-tary force to suppress an armed resistance to the Government, and, as a necessary conse-quence, he has a right to employ just so much

quence, he has a right to employ just so much force as he may think necessary for that legitimate purpose. Then, if he has the right to employ force, and just so much force as in his discretion may be necessary, surely he can exercise the right of blockade, which, by the law of nations, is force in a modified form, the object of which is to prevent the unnecessary effusion of blood and destruction of human life. I recognise the legal distinction between rebellion and civil war, but I maintain that a

the rebellion which now exists in our country, the President must be governed either by the law of nations or by no law at all, and I have shown that the humane code of nations approves this exercise of Executive power for the purpose of suppressing civil strife, whether you call it rebellion or civil war. But it is said that the President has no right to declare war. Has he done so? If so, when, where, and sgainst whom? War has been declared against him and the country, and the Government of which he is the Chief Executive Magistrate, by the representatives of a bogus government, or-ganized by a band of lawless traitors, who rely, for the execution of their treasonable purposes, upon a brave, a generous, and impulsive peo-ple, whom they have deceived by a system of fraud and misrepresentation unprecedented in the annals of history.

In regard to the President's power to sus-

pend the treaty between this country and the Kingdom of Great Britain, I answer, that treaties are, in the nature of things, subordinate to civil strife and foreign war. When two nations enter into a treaty, there is an implied condi tion annexed, that it may be disturbed by for-eign war or civil strife. Two nations make a treaty of peace; war begins; the war is no vio-lation of the treaty. We are at war with Eng-land, (let us suppose, for the sake of illustra-tion) and at speace, with Engree Output tion,) and at peace with France. Our com-mercial relations with the latter Power may be deranged by our hostilities with the former, but no violation of our treaty with France. If President has the constitutional right to establish a blockade, and does so, the disturb-ance of our commercial relations with foreign Powers follows as a necessary and inevitable consequence, but it is no violation of our trea-

ties with them.

His fourth proposition is, that the right of blockade belongs exclusively to belligerents— that is to say, parties engaged in war—and that the Supreme Court has decided that the Executive must determine whether war exists or not, and our relations with foreign Powers; that the President does not recognise a state of war in this country, but a state of rebellion; and that the parties who are engaged in it are not bel-ligerents, to be used if taken in battle as prisoners of war, but as rebels who deserve the halter. To this proposition, I have two answers: First. I say it makes no difference whether this armed and organized opposition to the Federal Government which has essumed such formide ble proportions, be called rebellion or civil war. The President has the power, under the Constitution and by the law of nations, to blockade the ports of the offending parties. But again, is it true, in point of fact, that the President has dealt with any of our deluded and unhappy kinsmen who have fallen into his power as traitors and rebels? When and where as he used the halter upon the misguided men who have taken up arms against their country and their Government? I point with pride and pleasure to General Lyon of Missouri, who was promoted by the Administration as much for his clemency as for his gallantry—the noble patri-otic proclamation of General McClellan, of Ohio—to the gallant Colonel Kelly, who com-mands the union forces of Western Virginia, mands the union forces of Western Virginia, and who, with the magnanimity of a true hero, defended against his outraged and indignant soldiery the man who sought his life. But why should I go beyond the limits of Washington city? I invite attention to the conduct of Gen-eral Mansfield. The armed opponents of the Gov-ernment who have fallen into his hands, have been treated, not as rebels, but as prisoners o war, and have been released upon their taking the cath of allegiance to the Federal Govern-ment. The friends and representatives of the Administration have been kind, generous, and forbearing—they have demonstrated to the world, if the world will take the time to consider the evidence, that their object is not to sub jugate the South, but to free them from a horde o petty tyrants who were satisfied with our pres ent form of government so long as they were permitted to rob the public Tressury. But no sooner are they discovered by an honest and in dignant people, and ordered home with shame and dishonor, than they become the enemies of their country, and the promoters of treason and

rebellion.

I shall now proceed to show, first, that this blockade became effective on the 30th of April last; second, that the master of the libelled vessel had notice, both actual and constructive; third, that the master of the vessel violated the blockade by egress from the port of Richmond and ingress into the port of Norfolk; fourth, that both vessel and cargo should be condemned by the judgment of this court. Mr. Carrington the proceeded at great length to discuss these points, reviewing the evidence and illustrating the law, referring to a number of authorities to sustain his position.

ELECTION NOTICE—First Precises, Fifth Ward.
There will be a special election hold on Monday,
the 15th instant, at the Primary School House at the corner of Third street cast and south A street, for one member of the Board of Common Council, to fill the vacancy
caused by the resignation of Thomas Hutchingson, Exq.
Polls open from 7 A. M. tall 7 P. M.
JACOB FLASHELL.

M. CH 7 P. M.
JACOB FLASHELL,
WILLIAM J. McColcHICK,
GEORGE W. RICHARDSON,
Commissioners of Election. june 11-dtd (Star and Intel.)

There will be a special election hold on Monday, the 18th instant, at the Primary School House, corner of D street south and Third street south and Third street south and Third street south and Third street south and of Common Connel), to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Thomas Hutchingson, Esq.

Polis open from 7 A. M. till 7 P. M.
C. R. BAKER.

C. B. BAKER, B. F. DYER, H. DOUGHERTY, Commission

D.R. S. A. H. McKiM has removed to the residence lately vacated by Dr. G. M. Dove, No. 472 south I street, Navy Yard. june 12—3t

DR. G. M. DOVE has removed to the prem-isus recently occupied by Dr. Boyle, No. 27 Four-and-a-half street, three doors north of Poonsylvania avenue. june 12-3t Poonsylvania avenue. June 12-3t LOST,

O's Monday night, a Gold Lepine Watch, with a fob chain. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office. june 12-3t

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL. — The Ladies'
Mite Society of Ryland Chapel will open a
Festival at Potomac Hall, corner of Eleventh street and Maryland avenue, on Thursday next, commencing at 5 o'clock. Tickets of admission, for adults, 10 cents; children, 5 cents.

NOTICE.

ISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The the undersigned has been this day dissolved.

Mr. Richstein will continue in charge of and close up the business of the firm.
WILLAM F. RICHSTEIN.

BENJAMIN F. FRENCH.

PROVISIONS! PROVISIONS!! between G and H, keep constantly on hand, and for sale, wholesale and retail,

Butter, Potatoes, Ham's, (very best,) Beef Tongues, Eggs, Dried Beef, Dried Fruits, Ch Etc., Etc., Etc. Cheese,

june 4-2w DR. JOSEPH T. HOWARD. OFFICE No. 366 Fifth street, between G and Proposals for Materials for the Navv.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Bureau of Construction, Equipment, 4c., June 11, 1861. SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish materials for D the Navy for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1862, will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock P M. of the 8th July next. These proposals must be endorsed, "Proposals for Materials for the Navy, Bureau of Construction," &c., that they may be distinguished from other business

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to this Bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The com-mandant and navy agent of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make ap-Offers must be made for the whole of the class

at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bons fide bidder who gives proper security for its fulfilment. The United States reserves the right to reject all the bids for any class, if deemed

All articles must be of the very best quality, to be delivered in good order, and in suitable vessels and packages, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant

Bidders are referred to the commandants of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular description of the articles; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given

to articles of American manufacture.

Brery offer, as required by the law of 10th
August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written
guarantee, the form of which is herewith given. Those only whose offers may be accepted be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its re-ceipt at the post offic or navy agency named by

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certi-fied to by a United States district judge, United States district attorney, collecter, or navy agent As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall bave been completed; and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in trip-licate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the navy agent at the points of delivery within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It is stipulated in the contract, that if default

be made by the parties of the first part in deliv-ering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for in the contract, of the quality and at the time and places above provide in that case the contractor and his sureties will fo feit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the amount of such class, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

Classes Nos. 1, 2, 6, 8, to be delivered one fourth part on or before the 15th of May, one fourth part on or before the 20th of July, one fourth part on or before the 20th of September, and the remaining fourth part on or before the 1st of December, 1862. Classes 3, 4, 7, and 9, the whole to be delivered by the 15th of May, 1862. The remaining classes to be delivered one fourth part on or before the 1st of September part, one fourth part on the before the 1st of September part on the fourth part on the four ber next, one fourth part on or before the lat of December next, one fourth part on or before the lat of April, and the remainder on or before the 30th of June, 1862, unless earlier required, with a notice of twelve days, comprising at each de-livery a due proportion of each article. Class 10, and all following, if additional quantities of any of the articles named therein are demanded, they are to be furnished on like term; and con-ditions previous to the expiration of the fiscal year, upon receiving a notice of fifteen days from the bureau, the commandant of the yard, or

navy agent. Form of Offer. I, ____, of ____, in the State of ____ hereby agree to furnish and deliver, in the re hereby agree to furnish and deliver, in the re-spective navy yards, all the articles named in the classes hereunto annexed, agreeably to the pro-visions of the schedules therefor, and in con-formity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction, &c., of June 11, 1861. Should my offer be accepted, I request it to be addressed at _____, and the contract sent to the navy agent at --, or to -, for signature and

Witness. The schedule which the bidder encloses must be pasted to his offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite rach article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for e ch class, and the amount likewise written in words.

Signature. A. B.

Form of Guarantie.

The undersigned, ____, of ____, in the State of ____, and ____, of ____, in the State of ____, hereby guaranty that in case the foregoing bid of ____ for any of the classes therein named be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, or navy agent designated, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said ______ shall

Signatures of two guarantors. C. D.

I hereby certify that the above-named to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee. Signature. G. H.

To be signed by the United States district judge, United States district autorney, collector, or navy agent.

The following are the classes required at the espective navy yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

KITTERY, MAINE.

Class No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 3, White Oak Promiscuous Timber; No. 6, Yellow Pine Plank Stock Logs; No. 8, Yellow Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 10, White Pine; No. 11, Ash and Cypress; No. 12, Black Walnut and Mahogany; No. 14, White Ash Oars and Hickory Putts; No. 21, Iron; No. 22, Spikes and Nails; No. 23, Lead, Zinc, and Tin; No. 25, Hardware; No. 27, Paints and Oils; No. 28, Flax Canvas; No. 29, Cotton Canvas; No. 30, Flax and Cotton Twine; No. 31, Glass; No. 32, Leather; No. 34, Brushes; No. 35, Bunting and Dry Goods; No. 37, Pitch, Tar, Rosin; No. 38, Tallow, Soap, Oil; No. 39, Ship Chandlery; No. 40, Stationery; No. 41, Fire Wood.

CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS. Class No. 1, White Oak Logs: No. 3, White Oak Promiscuous Timber; No. 6. Yellow Pine Plank Stock Logs; No. 10, White Pine; No. 11, Ash and Cypress; No. 12, Black Walnut and Cherry; No. 14, White Ash Oars and Hickory Butts; No. 15, White Oak Staves and Heading;

No. 21, Iron; No. 22, Spikes and Nails; No. 23, No. 21, Iron; No. 22, Spikes and Nails; No. 23, Lead, Zinc, Tin; No. 25, Hardware; No. 27, Paint, Oils, &c.; No. 28, Flax Canvas; No. 29, Cotton Canvas; No. 30, Flax and Cotton Twine; No. 31, Glas; No. 32, Leather; No. 33, Hose; No. 34, Brushes; No. 35, Bunting and Dry Goods; No. 37, Pitch, Tar, Rosin; No. 38, Tallow, Soap, and Oil; No. 39, Ship Chan-dlery; No. 40, Stationery; No. 41, Fire Wood; No. 42, Ox Hides for Rope.

No. 42, Ox Hides for Rope. BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

Class No. 1, White Ok Logs; No. 2, White
Oak Plank; No. 3, White Oak Promissions
Timber; No. 4, White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 6,
Yellow Pine Plank Stock Logs; No. 7, Yellow
Pine Beams; No. 8, Yellow Pine Mast and Spar
Timber; No. 9, White Pine Mast Timber; No.
10, White Pine; No. 11, Ash and Cypress: No.
12, Black Walnut, Cherry, and Mahoganv; No.
14, White Ash Oars and Hickory Bars; No. 15,
White Oak Staves and Headings; No. 16, Black
Spruce; No. 18, Lignumvitæ; No. 21, Iron;
No. 22 Spikes and Nails; No. 23, Lesd. Zinc,
Tin; No. 24, Pig fron; No. 25, Hardware; No.
27, Paints and Oils; No. 28, Flax Canves; No.
29, Cotton Canvas; No. 30, Flax and Cotton 29, Cotton Canvas; No. 30, Flax and Cotton Twine; No. 31, Glass; No. 32, Leather; No. 23, Hose; No. 34, Brushes; No. 35, Bunting and Dry Goods; No. 36, Lasterns; No. 37, Pitch, Tar, Bosin; No. 38, Tallow, Boap, Oil; No. 39, Ship Chandlery; No. 40, Stationery; No. 41, Pire Wood;

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA. Class No. 2, White Oak Piank; No. 4, White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 6, Yellow Pine Plank Stock Logs; No. 7, Yellow Pine Beams; No. 8, Yellow Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 10, White Pine; No. 11, Ash and Cypress; No. 12, Black Walnut, Cherry, and Mahogony; No. 14 White Ash Oars and Hickory Bars; No. 16, Black Spruce; No. 18, Lignumvite; No. 21, Iron; No. 22, Spikes and Nails; No. 23, Lead, Zinc, and Tin; No. 25, Hardwar-; No. 27, Paints and Oils; No. 28, Flax Canvas; No. 29, Cotton Canvas; No. 30, Flax and Cotton Twine; No. 31, Glass; No. 32, Leather; No. 33, Hose; No. 34, Brushes; No. 35, Bunting and Dry Goods; No. 37, Pitch, Tar, Rosin; No. 38, Tallow, Sosp, and Oil; No. 39, Ship Chandlery; No. 40, Sta-tionery; No. 41, Fire Wood.

WASHINGTON, D C. WASHINGTON, D. C.
Class No. 10, White Pine; No. 21, Iron; No.
22, Spikes and Nails; No. 23, Lead, Zinc, and
Tin; No. 24, Pig Iron; No. 25, Hardware; No.
27, Paints and Oils; No. 39, Ship Chandlery;
No. 43, Boiler, Tank, and Galley Iron; No. 44,
Chain Iron; No. 45, Ingot Copper; No. 47, Bellows: No. 48, Poles.

june 12 lows : No. 48, Poles.

Proposals for Furnishing the Paper for the Public Printing.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING
Withhington, May 1, 1861.

In PURSUANCE of the provisions of the seventh section
of the "Joint Resolution in relation to the Public Printing," approved June 23, 1860, sealed proposals will be received at this office until Monday, the 1st day of July 1861,
at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the paper that may be required for the public printing for the year ending on the 1st
day of December, 1892. list specifies, as nearly as can be ascer tity of each kind of paper that will be

CLASS 1.

10,000 reams fine printing paper, uncalendered, to measure 24 by 38 inches, and to weigh firty pounds to the reat of 500 sheets. CLASS 2.

8,000 reams fine printing paper, calendered, to me 4 by 38 inches, and to weigh fifty-six pounds to the f 500 sheets. of 500 sheets.

[Agreeably to the provisions of the joint resolution aforesaid, samples of the character and quality of the paper required for the above classes will be furnished to applicants therefor. This paper is to be put up in quires of twenty-five sheets each, and in bundles of two reams each; each ream to coutain 500 perfect sheets. Uniformity in color, thickness, and weight, will be required; and no bundle (exclusive of wrappers) varying over or under five per cent, from the standard weight will be received; and the gross weight will in all cases be required. Mixing of various thicknesses in the same bundle, to make up the weight, will be considered a violation of the contract.]

CLASS 3.

400 reams superfine printing paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, to measure 24 by 32 inches, and to weigh fifty pounds to the ream of 500 shoets.

2,000 reams superflue map paper, sized and calendered, of such sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 10 by 24 teches, and weighing twenty pounds per ream of 480 sheets.

CLASS 5. 500 reams superfine plate paper, (calendered or uncalen dered, as may be required,) 19 by 24 inches, and of such weight per ream as may be required.

				m 6.			
ŀ	1,500	reams	quarto-post wr	iting pape	er, 10	by 16 is	ches.
	2,000	do	cap	do	13	by 16 k	c do.
l.	100	do	demy	do	16	by 20 k	
ø	1,000	do	folio-post	do	17	by 22	do.
	100	do	medium	do	18	by 23	do.
	50	do	royal	do	19	by 24	do.
	50	do	super-royal	do	20	by 18	do.
	50	do	imporial	do	2234	by 31	do.
٠	100	40	double cap	do	18	by 26	do.
			CLA	m 7.			

 5,000 reams writing paper, 16 by 26 inches, to weight twenty-three pounds per ream. twenty-three pounds per ream.

1.500 reams writing paper, 19 by 20 inches, to weigh twenty-eight pounds per ream.

3. 3,100 reams writing paper, 18 by 25 inches, to weigh twenty-siz pounds per ream.

4. 100 reams writing paper, 18 by 22 inches, to weigh twenty-four pounds per ream.

340 reams writing papes, 15 by 18 inches, to weigh twenty-two pounds per roam.
 400 reams writing paper, 12 by 18 inches, to weigh twolve pounds per ream.

d. 400 reams writing paper, 12 by 15 inches, to weigh twelve pounds per ream.

All the papers designated in classes 4, 5, 6, and 7, must contain 480 perfect sheets to the ream, and no "outside" quires. They are to be made of the best manner, cut to a true edge, and securety and substantially enveloped. The papers in class 6 are to be white or blue, laid flat, and of such weights as may be required by this office. Those in classes 3, 4, 5, and 7, are to be white or blue, laid flat, and of such weights as may be required by this office. Those in classes 3, 4, 5, and 7, are to be white, and of the sizes and weights specified in the schedule.

The right is recoved of ordering a greater or less quantity of each and every kind contracted for in all the classes, to be furnished at such times and in such quantities as the public service may require.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract; but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by the guarantee that the bidder of bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will outer into an obligation, with good and amfletent sureties, to furnish the articles proposal. Blank forms for proposals will be turnished at this office, and none will be taken into consideration unless substantially agreeing therewith.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at such place as may be designated in Washington city, (except that in class 7, which must be delivered at Bullato, in the Etate of New York.) in good order, free of all and every starc charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, and measurement, of the Experiment endient of the New York.) in good order, free of sil and every starc charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, and measurement, of the Experiment endient of the Public Printing, Washington," and endorsed "Proposals will be afforesed to "Journ D. Drames, Superimentent of the Public Print

Knapsacks, &c., for Marine Corps. QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

United States Marine Corps Washington, June 0, 1861. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., of Friday, the 21st day of June instant, for supplying to the United States Marine Corps, within twenty days from the time of entering into contract, 1,000 Knap-sacks, 1,000 Canteens, 1,000 Haversacks.

The above articles to conform in every respect with samples to be seen at this office, the office of the Assistant Quartermaster Marine Corps. 1220 Spruce street, Philadelphia, the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, New York, and the Marine Barra ks, Charlestown, Massachusetts, to be delivered, free of expense to the United States, a the Marine Clothing Stere, 1220 Spruce street

Philadelphia, and supject to the inspection and approval of the Assistant Quartermaster.

To be endorsed, "Proposals for Knapsacks, &c.," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. SLACK,

Major and Quartermaster.

A LL IN WANT of Clothing should not fail to call on Smith, No. 460 Seventh street, to buy their goods, as he will sell them bargains.

FOR THE COMPORT OF THE MILITARY.

CAMP STOOLS, Cot Mattresses, Pillows,
Blankets, Willow-ware, Broome, and

Whisks,
Tin-ware of every description,
And every other article calculated to make a soldier feel at home.
The above stock is large, and the subscribers

are prepared to furnish at low prices.

GREEN & WILLIAMS,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 526, corner of Seventh
june 6—1w and D streets.

ARMY NOTICE.

STRONG'S PATENT ARMY TRUNK AND

PORTABLE BEDSTEAD COMBINED, Can be seen at W. B. Strong's salesroom, No. 1 Warren street, corner Broadway,

AND No. 68 Maiden Lane, one door below William street NEW YORK CITY.

TRUNK, when shut, 28 inches long with Mat-A trass on top. Trunk, when open, forms a good bed, six feet six inches long, with Mosquito Net a tached. The Mattress made of Best Curled Hair; the Cot or Sacking made of Sasi Duck, with ample room for Clothing. Trunk, Mattress, and everything connected with it, made of best materials. Price of Trunk, Mattress all complete, with Outsides, Duck Cover, \$25. Parplete, ties wishing the above article, on sending order by Mail, and money by Express, will have it de-

by man, and money of papers, with have it all livered to Express in perfect order.

P. S. Cau be put up or taken down in two minutes with ease. Circular, with cut, mailed to any party on application. june 7

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL NOTICE. To the Citizens of Washington:



DR. FESLER bas arrived in Washington, and opened an office, No. 444 Eighth

vania avenue, where he will devote his attention to the practice of Medicine and Surgery in all their branches. He will treat all diseases of the their branches. He will treat all diseases of the Eye and Ear, embracing operations on the same, as atrabismus, (cross eyes,) cataracts, and all deformities of the eyelide, &c. All those who are afflicted with the following diseases can receive his services, and surgical aid rendered in all cases requiring medical and surgical treatment, such as the Throat, Lungs, Heart, Liver Complaint, Hair Lip, Diseases of the Bones and Joints; als:, Cancers, Tumors, Hernia or Rupture, Old Sores, King's Evil, Fistula in Ano, Club Feet, and all diseases of the Urinary or Generative Organs of the Male, successfully treated.

Dr. Fealer will also treat Female complaints, such as Uterine Prolapsus, Ulceration of the Mouth of the Womb, Polypus, Whites or Fluor Albus, Irregular or Absent Menatruation. His intercourse with the most eminent Physicians and Surgeons of Philadelphia, New York, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati, and other Eastern and Southern cities, enables him to keep thoroughly posted in all the improvements in Medicine and Surgery, thus enabling his patients to realize all the benefits received from our best writers. june 11—1y

BAILIFF'S SALE.

I SHALL offer at public sale, at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, the 13 h day of June, on the square in front of the Bank of Washington, the goods and chattels belonging to Benjamin Barlow, distrained on by me, to satisfy rent in arrears, due to C. Ashford, to wit: I lot of Lumber, I Bureau

1 Wash-stand, 1 Work-stand 1 Table, 8 Chairs, 3 Hockers 1 Stove and Fixtures

And other articles not herein mentioned. W. B. MITCHELL, Washington June 6, 1861. Bailiff. june 7-31*

C. M. ALEXANDER, Attorney and Counsellor at Putent Law, and Solicitor of Putents.

Patent cases examined free of charge.

Applications conducted upon conditional feet.

Advice on points of law and infringement

given.

Arguments pre, ared, and litigated cases conducted in the courts.

Office, corner of Seventh and F streets, Wash ington, D. C.

Refer to Hon. F. P. Blair, jun., Hon. William H. Ruslish, Hon. Daniel E. Somes. feb 19-6m

A FULL STOCK

FIRST-CLASS STAPLE GOODS SUPERIOR SHIRTING COTTONS and Linears
Linea and Cotton Sheetings,

Table Diapers, Napkins, and Towellings,
Fine and medium White Summer Flannels,
White and Colored Bed Spreads;
In fact, a general stock adopted to the wants
of houseker pers and families, all at greatly-reduced prices for each

duced prices for cash.

J. W. COLLEY & CO.,

No. 523 Ferenth street, between
june 5—5tif D street and Ps. avenue.

SELLING OUT A LARGE STOCK OF DRY GOODS. W E are now closing out our entire Stock of HANDSOME DRESS GOODS,

LACE SHAWLS AND MA TILLAS, And all Fancy Goods, at greatly reduced prices (many at less than first cost,) for cash, in order to sell out this season.

We invite special inspection of our stock before making your purchases elsewhere.

J. W. COLLEY & CO.,

No. 523 Seventh street, between D street and Pa. avenue.

TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.

MUNN AND COMPANY,

Proprietors of the Scientific American, and
Agents for procuring American and Poreign PATENTS,

With Sixteen Years Experience in the Business. Refer to Hon. Judge Mason, Hon. Joseph Holt, Hon. W. D. Bishop, ex-Commissioners of Patents, and to more than fifteen thousand inventors who have had business done through Munn & Co.'s Patent Agency.

Pamphlet of advice sent free by mail.

Patent Laws and Regulations, 100 pages, 25 No charge for consultation, orally or by mail.

Preliminary Examination in United States
Patent Office, \$5.

Offices No. 37 Park Row, New York; Washington, corner of F and Seventh streets, opposite the Patent Office.

mar 14—6mif

Des. Lockwood & DARRELL are prepared to insert TEETH on VULCANITE BASE a new and improved mode. When made on this plan, they are comfortable to wear, and much cheaper than any other. Also, Teeth inserted on Gold plate, and all Dental operations of any kind that may be desired. Office room, No. 5, in the Washington Building, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street. feb 15—3m

FOR RENT,

A THREE-STORY Brick House, in Republican
Row, on Fourth street west, between P and
Q streets. Inquire of C. Leut, on the premises.
Rent low.